MR. WILLIAMS' REPORT

Stephen Putney Makes a Happy

Last night was a delightful one at the Loan Exhibition, for besides all the many points of interest in the Exhibition itself, Capt. Charles U. Williams made an interesting report on the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution recently held at Cleveland, O., which he attended as a delegate from Virginia, and Mrs. Stephen Putney was heard in a charming little speech in reply to him, on behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution. Capt. Williams was introduced to the ladies and gentiemen present by Mr. B. B. Minor, and was received with warmth.

He said he had no subject mapped out aton which to speak, and it was the first time he had seen this Loan Exhibition, having only read of it in the newspapers, but he was delighted with it. As to his experience as a delegate to the late National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution at Cleveland, he had nothing but pleasant memories of the Congress.

members by the city officials of Cleveland.

He hoped and believed that at the meeting of the Congress the differences between the Sons of the Revolution, and
the Sons of the American Revolution
would be settled and that a union of the
two societies would then be had as they
were both formed for practically the same
purpose, and committees were appointed
at this session with the end in view of
hastening consolidation.

The Daughters of the American Revolution numbered 20,000, and the Sons of the
American Revolution were 9,000 in number, he said.

The speaker thought that it is a laudable
pride which both Sons and Daughters
take in this matter, for on them is the responsibility of living the lives those heroes
of the Revolution would have us live, and
would live themselves were they allve
now.

He told of the beautiful banguet given

now.

He told of the beautiful banquet given them at Cleveland, where there was a new feature, the attendance of the ladies and the influence for good they shed, the only spirit there being "the spirit of "f6."

The eloquent and appropriate reply of a The eloquent and appropriate reply of a lady, Mrs. Denald McLain, of Maryland, to a toast, at this banquet was referred to in most complimentary style by Capt. Williams.

ty and good humores water teman, took her seat amidst great applause.

So ended a very pleasant evening, and both Mr. Williams and Mrs. Putney were constratulated by the company at the end of their addresses.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Loan Exhibition is really a most interesting and pleasant place to visit, and will remain open during this week.

Mrs. George W. Mayo we in charge last evening, and the young adies assisting her in receiving were the Misses Belie Perkins. Lily Urquhart, Annis Howard, Florine Nolting, Evelyn Gordon, Florence McKenney, Heiena Lefroy, Lina Mayo, Nelle Mayo, Anna Boykin, Nelle Boykin, Hattle Ross, and Mary Lyons Mayo.

Among the visitors last night were Mr. George W. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Daniel, General Charles J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Munce. Colonel J. B. Tree, Mrs. Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. Vaientine, Mr. R. H. Galnes, Mr. William Wirt Henry, Mr. Samuel H. Puillam, Miss Wormeley, Mrs. A. B. Clarke, Mr. W. Mro. Jones, Miss Boykin, Colonel M. L. Spotswood, Miss Newton, Misses Williamson, Miss Marian Hoblins, Mr. H. A. Claiborne, Dr. C. W. P. Brock, Mr. E. C. Mayo, and Dr. Arthur Cabell, United States navy.

A LADY'S NARROW ESCAPE,

Miss Bacon, of New York, Fell From Her

casily.

Mr. Bacon and his family, including Miss Bacon, together with Mr. Vanderhoff, of London, were all to have been guests of Major Lewis Ginter at a dinner party at his house last evening, and the absence of Mr. Pacon and family was universally regretted, while the escape of Miss Bacon from serious injury was pleasingly remarked upon by the other guests.

MRS. PUTNEY'S RESPONSE.

Mrs. Stephen Putney, who had been chosen on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to respond to Capt. Williams, was introduced by Mr. R. R. Minor, and she made a delightful little talk, which was well received.

She said that she was taking the place of the State Regent, the Chapter Regent, and the Vice Regent, representing all three of thse officials.

Referring to the large majority in number of the Daughters of the American Revolution, over the Sons, she recalled the fact that once the Daughters were refused admittance into the order, they were not wanted; now look at the contrast in their numbers.

Mrs. Putney thought, that the mathers

Revolution.

Referring to Mrs. McLain, she declared that she had often heard this lady speak and never had she heard from her anything stale, flat and unprofitable, which she added was more than could be said of the speeches of many men.

Mrs. Putney thanked Mr. Williams for his speech, and after some pleasantly witty and good humored words for that gentleman, took her seat amidst great appliance.

Horse R markable Escape from Icinic.

Miss E. R. Bacon, of New York, a guest of the Jefferson, where she is with her father and a party of friends, had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday afternoon.

afternoon.

Miss bacon, who is an expert horsewoman, was riding with some ladies and
gentlemen, and at the Lee monument her
stirrup broke, which caused her to fail
from her horse and sustain very severe

stirrup broke, Which caused bruises.

She was promptly picked up by her friends, who dismounted, and carried back to the Jefferson in a carriage, and Dr. Carrington was summoned.

He found a slight concussion of the brain in his patient, from which, however, she soon recovered, and was conscious, and last night, beyond the shock natural to an accident like this, was resting easily.

Mr. Bacon and his family, including Miss Bacon, together with Mr. Vander-

It is in vain to invoke the authority of Jefferson for the coinage of fifty-cent dollars or any other debasement of the currency. Our "neo-democratic" friends, if they wish to vindicate their claim to the little of "old-line Democrats" who have Jefferson for their father, will have to abandon their idea of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, or any other arbitrary rate; but, if they will have a double standard make it 32 to 1, in order to be honest in the payment of debts and to conform to the actual ratio in the value of the two metals in the markets of the world, it being as Mr. Jefferson savs, "a mercantile problem altogether."—Baltimore Sun. Burk & Co. Sell To-Day

viceable, for.....

Boys' Unlaundered Percale 8C A regular 25c. value.....

Washable Sailor Suits,

Men's All-Wool Pants,

Several styles to select 93C from.....

Burk & Company,

1003 East Main Street.

THE CITY GAS-WORKS LEASE be willing to have the proposition submitted to the people a year hence. For the present, he moved that the report of the joint committees be laid upon the

tees on Light and Pinance.

1897. The Question Freely Ventilated

Last Night-No Salary for the Street

Committee Clerk.

Pinance with instructions to procure

bids and report to the Council not rafer

than November 1, 1897, the proposition to

This disposes of the matter, at least,

ing which time considerable business

was transacted, and City Attorney Merc-

dith submitted an opinion of vital in-portance involving a legal point bearing

ound in another column.
THE GAS WORKS MATTER.

Joint Committees on Lagar be authorized to receive blds for the lease of the City Gas Works, the ques-

most advantageous bid be submitted to a vote of the people at the May election, and that \$1,000.00 be fixed as the mini-mum bid, which will be considered, a

amended as to substitute the figures \$1.500,000 instead of \$3.000,000. Mr. Briggs stated that he understood that the City Gas Works were assessed at between \$1,000,000 and \$1,000,000 valuation.

cad and filed, THE CLERK'S SALARY.

duties in connection with that committee, and he thought that such work as he did was done during his regular office hours in the City Engineer's Department. Mr. Rountree moved to amend by fixing the compensation of the clerk to the Street Committee at \$100 per annum.

The amendment was voted down and

in the negative.

E. B. GRYMES' SURETIES.

E. B. GRYMES TO CITY ATO

City Attorney. Such action would be taken, stated Mr. Meredith, when such statement was furnished.

The report of the Jail Commissioners as submitted and filed. It stated that

the jall was in good condition, and recom-mended that a new portice be built in place of the old one, which was reported

to be in an unsafe condition. The report was referred to the Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

A petition was read from John S. Walk-

er and J. S. Cox, asking that the work of street cleaning be done by contract, and that there be opened bids for the work. The petition stated that the work

could be done much cheaper than it was now costing the city, which was for 1996, \$47,802.50. The petition was referred to the Health Committee, with instruc-

tions to report on same.

Mr. Caskle offered a resolution that the

larger amount of their regular annual ap propriation during the first half of the year than during the second half. HAD NO TIME TO THINK.

The recommendation of the Joint Com-mittees on Finance and Light, in regard

to the lease of the City Gas-Works, was

then taken from the table. The resolution of Mr. Stokes, as amended by Mr.

Hawkins, in regard to submitting the question to the votes of the people at the May election, and that \$1,000,000 be fixed as the smallest bid to be considered

brought out considerable discussion. Mr. Caskle wanted to put the whole matter

elections were only a few weeks

report of Superintendent Knowles

lease or sell the City Gas Works.

To be Considered by the Joint Commit-Mr. Jones agreed with Mr. Caskie in some respects. He thought it would be better to submit the proposition to the Joint Committees on Light and Finance. WILL ASK FOR BIDS AND GU RANTEES

with instructions to secure bids from re-liable parties, and thoroughly consider all the bids, with a view to submitting To Report to the Council Before Nov. Ist,

all the bids, with a view to submitting the question to the people. He suggested that the joint committees make their report next November, or at life end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Bloomberg advocated the proposition of submitting the question of the disposition of the City Gas-Works to the people this month. He thought they could you intelligently on the question could vote intelligently on the question now, as hereafter, and he was willing to let the people decide the matter. An argument in favor of permitting

people to vote on the question at May elections was made by Mr.

Mr. Mosby opposed the proposition upon the ground that in so short a time the people would not have enough light on the subject to vote intelligently.

COULD BUY UP VOTES.

Mr. Garber argued that if the acetylene gas was so much cheaper, and the managers of that new enterprise had

new gas, why had they offered a million dollars for the City Gas-Works? He thought there was some deep scheme behind this matter, which the members and the matter, which the members and the believed the acetylene gas was brought here for the purpose of frightening the people of Richmond into leasing or selfpeople of Richmond into leasing or sell-ing their gas-works. "You all know," said Mr. Garber, "that many of the voters can be bought to vote certain ways. I do not mean all of them. But many of them can be bought. You know it. I know it. I am opposed to this proposition, and I hope it will not be addeded." on, Hawkins, King, Garber, Mil-

of the Joint Committees on Light and Finance was submitted, which was ac-companied by a report of Superintend-ent Knowles, setting forth the operation of the City Gas Works for thirty years the Council by November 1, 1897, the bids to be accompanied by certified checks of \$50,000, as guarantees, under

tees may require. This was agreed to by the following vote: Ayes-briggs, Coitrell, Ebel, Foster, Harrelson, Hawkirs, Hobson, Jones, King, Garber, Miller, Mosby, Waller-stein, Williams, Witte, Woody, Caskis-17, Noes-Eloomberg, Noble, Pollock, Roun-

Noes-Bloombers, Noble, Policica, Robbitee, Slokes, Tanner-6.

AS TO FRANCHISES.

On the roll call Mr. Rountree offered a resolution providing that all ordinances referred to the Council concerning the granting of franchises be laid over for a period of not less than thirty days, and that they here refrired and a copy of and that they be printed and a copy of each be furnished the members of the

ng the City Attorney to prepare an or-

which has not heretofore been taxed. This was adopted.

Mr. Witte offered a resolution that the City Attorney be instructed to proceed by suit or otherwise against the E. P. Grymes sureties to recover the amount due to the city by them, and that the Auditor. Treasurer and City Accountant be instructed to furnish him with such information as he may require for such action.

Will Meet in the Chamber of Commerc .

Will Meet in the Chamber of Commerc.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held a called meeting yesterday afternoon for the purpose of meeting a committee from the Young Men's Business Association, to consider their request to be allowed to use the assembly hail of and to act in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce.

There were present on the part of the board Mr. S. H. Hawes, president of the Chamber, and Messrs, S. W. Travers, R. W. Powers, S. Dabney Crenshaw, J. C. Freeman, R. L. Traylor, W. O. Skeiton, and James R. Gordon, The Young Men's Association was represented by lits.president, Mr. B. S. Hume, and Messrs, Julian Bryant, Robert Lecky, Jr., George M. West, and J. L. Hill.

President Hawes called the meeting to order and in a few words stated its purpose.

to do as clerk to the Street Committee, and he received only \$250 per annum for this extra work. The clerk had to send out notices to properly owners who wished to make allegations in regard to street improvements, and he had to make careful examinations of the records on such occasions, besides keeping records of the meetings of the Street Committee. He moved that the words "without additional compensation," be stricken out and "\$300 per annum" be substituted.

Mr. Elsel argued along the same line, saying that the clerk had a great deal of work, by reason of his attendance upon the meetings and keeping records of the Sireet Committee.

Mr. Jones opposed the amendment of Mr. Jones opposed the amendment of Mr. Bloombers, saying that he did not

of work, by reason of his attendance upon the meetings and keeping records of the Street Committee.

Mr. Jones opposed the amendment of Mr. Hoomberg, saying that he did not think the clerk of the Street Committee had any ardious work by reason of his ied. It is believed that the majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce

May Music Festival,

May Music Festival,

The Wednesday Club and GermanAmerican Caorar Association turned out
in large numbers last night and had an
enthus aste renearsal. Everything points
to a grand success so far as the performance of the music is concerned. In-day
special staging will be erected in the
Academy of Music, electric lights put in,
and the hall beaulifully decorated in
bunting, hags and paints. The staging
will have to be much larger than ever before on account of the larger chorus and
orchestra. The amendment was voted down, and the motion of Mr. Bloomberg, to fix the compensation of the clerk to the Street E. H. GRYMES' SURETHES.
A communication from City Attorney
Meredith was read, explaining that he
had never taken legal action against the
sureties of E. R. Grymes, for the reason
that no statement of their indebtedness
to the city had ever been furnished the
City Attorney. Such action would be

orchestra.

It is to be hoped the people will enter into the proper spirit for this occasion, and stand by the club in this attempt to give as grand music here in Michmond as it is possible to hear in any of the great cities of the country.

Subscribers have all the afternoon (from 1 P. M.), to-day to secure seats, subscriptions being taken at the box-office all this afternoon. All seats are good for this occasion.

Mrs. Emma Graham.

The many friends of Mrs. Emma Gra-am, formerly of this city, will be grieved to hear of her death, which occurred at her home in Camden, N. J., yesterday

orning. Mrs. Graham had been in failing health Mrs. Graham had been in falling health for some months, but neither her family or friends had any idea that her illness was of such a serious nature. She was a lady of kind and gentle disposition and none knew her but to love her. Mrs. Graham, whose maiden name was Nunnally, leaves a husband. Mr. Joseph Graham, and two children. Menta, tweive, and Joseph, three years old, to mourn their loss, sie also leaves a mother. Mrs. Amanda Nunnally, and three sisters—Misses Rosa and Lefla and Mrs. Horner, the latter also of Camden, N. J., all of whom bave the sympathy of their friends. The funeral will take place Friday morning in Camdel, N. J.

Mr. Cassie offered a resolution that the sum of \$1.040 be appropriated to put new curbing on Broad street between Adams and Fifth streets. This was agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Bloomberg that the sum of \$5.000 be appropriated for sewer connections and sewer repairs, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Council agreed to allow the Committee on Relief of the Poor to expend a larger amount of their regular annual and larger amount of their regular annual and A Valuable Form to be Sold,

One of the most valuable forms in the redimont section will be sold at Rapidam tation in Orange county next Wednesday by Mr. John G. Williams, trustee, The arm comprises 316 acres of land in a high tate of cultivation and has on it a fine diseared and orchard. A brick dwelling with thirteen rooms, and a brick kitchen aving six rooms attached and necessary utbuildings are among the many imgovernents.

The form is convenient to the railroad station, telegraph, telephone, and post-offices, schools, churches, and grain mills. The healthfulness of the section as well as the picturesqueness of this section is well known.

The Southern Trade Review has been consolidated with the Journal of Finance and Commerce and the issue of April 29th is a handsome twenty-page magazine and presents an attractive appearance. It is replate with interesting and valuable information in connection with the material interests of Richmond. off, said he, and he was sure the people could not learn much about so important a matter in so thort a time. He would

FOR COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS.

Discussion on the Subject by the Schoo Superintendents.

THREE SESSIONS ON THE SECOND DAY

and a Number of Instructive Papers Read . Valuable Suggestions From a Former State Superintendent.

the Superintendents of the Public Schools in this State ended last night. Three esions were held, in the Hall of the House of Delegates, beginning at 10 A. M. 3 P. M., and \$:30 P. M., and the attendance was very good. The President. Hon. John E. Massey, was in the chair, and Secretary McGilvray record-

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Mc-Interoff, superintendent of Shenan-loah county. Mr. J. A. McGlioray, the secreary, called the roll and all but twenty-

The regular programme was then 'aken up, the first topic being "Summer No.mai Schools; how can they be improved and Superintendent Thomas E. Barksdaie, of

cellent suggestions.

His paper was discussed by Superintendents W. D. Smith, of Scott, Geo. B. Jennings, of Greene, and George H. Hulvey.

The subject proved to be a very popular one, and the discussions were able and helpful. The president briefly stated the objects sought to be attained through the Summer Normal Schöols, and emphasized the value and importance of the work. MR. MASSEY'S VIEWS.

speech to the superintendents, gave his ideas on the subject. He said he advocated securing for the summer normals the very best advantages in the way of instruction possible. He would prefer obtaining the required talent within the borders of the State, but if it were necessary in order to obtain the best possible results, he suggested that it would not be altogether prudent to draw

State lines.

Superintendent J. B. McInteroff, of Shenandoah, next read an excellent paper on "Improvement of Rural Schools," which was briefly discussed by Superintendents George R. Hafford, of Wythe, and George R. Blick, of Brunswick.

ADDRESS OF DR. NELSON.

Dr. Nelson, president of the Woman's College, was invited to participate in the conference. He was asked to address the body. He spoke briefly but interestingly. He seemed to favor co-education, and urged that the normal schools be made as thorough as possible. Dr. made as thorough as possible. Di on's remarks were given close attive interest in Virginia's public-school system, and was a hard worker in the

College, was an interested listener at the proceedings, and made a few remarks, at the request of the Chair, concerning

Colonel John Bell Bigger graciously tendered his office to the superintendents for committee meetings. He arranged everything for their convenience. To a thoughtfulness on his part is appreciat. Colonel Bigger is always doing hand-some things.

Among the visitors who attended the

morning session were the following: General Hundley, of Amelia, Professors Tyle and Hall, of William and Mary College

Rev. R. L. Carne, Rev. C. L. Morrison.
Dr. E. D. Shiner, of New York, Professor
Charles H. Winston, B. F. Johnson.
The last named gentleman javited the
conference to visit his publishing house,
and a vote of thanks was tendered him
for the invitation.

ttention of the conference to the pres who occupied a seat in the hall. The New York educator was invited to ad-cress the body, and to enter into the discussion of such matters as should enrage the conference. He responded with brief but felicitous speech of thanks. Hon. William A. Glasgow, of Lexing-

ten, who was also in the hall, was re-egnized by the chairman, and on motio was voted to a seat in the conference. A recess for lunch was taken until 3 P. THE AFTERNOON SESSION. Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the conference again assembled,
and the first paper read was the one left
over from the morning session on "The
Establishment of ounty High Schools
by Superintendent Lee Britt, of Nanse-

mond county. His essay was compiled in a very thoughtful manner, and the sub-lect was discussed at some length by Superintendents Cary Breckenridge, or Botetourt, and George W. Grigsby, of King George.

The president then stated that he had received a letter from Dr. William H Raffner, of Lexington, Virginia's first State Superintendent, on that subject which paper he requested the secretary to read, which was heard with great interest.

the next subject, "Graded Course of Study for Rural Schools," was opened by Superintendent M. D. Hall, of Fairfax bounty. His paper strongly emphasizes the necessity of providing a grade-course for the State schools. Mr. Hall's position was endorsed by Superintendent R. C. Stearnes, of Reanoke county, in a very humorous address. Superintendent L. L. Fester, of Mathews, and F. B. Watson of Pittsylvania, discussed the subject in a very attractive and sugges

President Ecatwright, of Richmone College, invited the conference to a reception by the faculty at the College his afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. He ex-ended the invitation in a very happy tyle and the conference unautmously

Another recess was taken at 6:30 P. M.
THE NIGHT SESSION.
It was promptly at 8:30 P. M. when
Hon. John E. Massey called the night
ession to order and President Tyler, o
William and Mary College at Williams
burg retterated his invitation from the
afternoon to have the members of the
conference visit that institution. He
stated that he had seen Mr. John D
Potts, of the Chesprenke and Ohio Kall-Potts, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail-way Company, who had offered to sen-a special train to Williamsburg for the \$6. He made an earnest appearse present to take this trip on Frily morning. When the Chair asked those who de-

sired to go to arise in their seats, only we superintendents did so and the sub-

ect had to be dropped.
The topic "Multiplication of Schools and How to Arrest it." was then taken up. It had been set down for the af ternoon session, but it was not reached at that time. Mr. W. M. Davidson, su perintendent of Lee county, read a very nteresting paper on that subject. H thowed how an increase of the number of schools in a county would decrease he teachers' pay and diminish the op portunity of securing teachers well quali-fed for their positions. Before the speaker could finish his subject, he was called down by the Chair, the half ar hour allotted to him under the pro-gramme, having expired.

Brief papers on the same subject were also read by Superintendents W. M.

and it hurt so had that she asked a nice ooking young man to look for it, and he was so dreadfully near-sighted that he got so close that his big moustache tickled her nose so that in trying not to sneeze right in his face she burst four buttons off her new spring jacket."

"Dear me!"—Cleveland Plata Dealer.. also read by Superintendents W. M. Davidson, of Lee; W. F. Hogg, of Glou-

ended, the president announced the presence of the president of the Hoard of Education of Richmond, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, who was invited to a seat in the conference.

Ellyson, who was invited to a seat in the conference AR. ELLYSON SPEAKS.

Mr. Ellyson in arising from his seat, said that he had been the president of the Board of Education of Richmond for thirteen years, and if he should serve out his present term, he would be identified with that position for more than sixteen years. He expressed his gratification with the papers to which he had just listened, and he cordially invited the conference to visit the public schools of Richmond, which its citizens claimed to be the best ones in the Commonwealth. Richmond, which its citizens claimed to be the best ones in the Commonwealth. Superintendent W. H. Mitchell, of Carroll county, also spoke against the multiplication of schools, saying that there should be an ironclad law enseted, making it a penal offence to open another new school. He closed his remarks hy inviting all the superintendents from the eastern portion of the State and the Board of Education to spend a winter in the mountains.

be "Amend the city charter!"

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS. The next and last topic taken up for the day was "The Relation of Parents to the Public Schools." Superintendent D. L. Pulliam, of Manchester, introduced the subject in a very interesting and in-structive paper, the reading of which cap-tured the undivided attention of all pres-

The discussion of the subject was con tinued by Superintendents J. S. Saville, of Rockbridge, and G. A. Willis, of Floyd

The president then stated that he had been informed that there was in the audience a gentleman who had formerly been a teacher in Richmond and elsewhere where, and who was now the superin-tendent of the Institution for the Deaf.

vited to address the conference.

Mr. Bowles promptly acceded to the request, and stated he had found the opinion often prevailed that his institution was a kind of an asylum or hospital for old people. This was not the case, but it was a school for the education of those too nearly blind or too nearly deaf to be educated in the public schools

institution and how its pupils are train-ed, Mr. Howles stated that he was not asking for on increase of their number. for he had at present twenty more than had ever been there before. He had been informed, however, that there were a great many other afflicted chill-dren in Virginia who were ke,t at home by their parents, while it would be much better for them to be taken care of in the Staunton school Children were re-

their pictures taken, and that those who desired to do so, should meet in the west side of the Capital building just five minutes before 10 o'clock, the con-

SOME RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were adopted by the conference during yesterday's ses-Offered by Superintendent Pulliam, of

Manchester:

"Resolved, That a committee of three composed of Messrs. William F. Fox, W. A. Blankingship, and M. D. Hall, to constitute a sub-committee of the Committee on Laws, be appointed.

Beauty of That said committee ex-

tee on Laws, be appointed.

Resolved. That said committee extend an invitation to all of the superintendents of the cities and counties to make any suggestions that they may de-

clions as to Legislative enactment, either new laws, or of repeal of existing laws shall be exercise to the committee of school laws, for their existension." NOTES. Hon, W. T. Harris, the distinguished United States Commission of Education will arrive in this c'ty this afternoon and will be met by a committee of whon Dr. John E. Mapp, of Accomac, has beer

an educational philosopher and platform speaker will doubtless draw a large num-er of Richmond's citizens to the hall of the House of Delegates, where he wil

Among the visitors of the conference anong the visitors of the conference iast night were State Senator J. N. Stubbs, of Gloucester; Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond; Hon. Lyon G. Fyler, of William and Mary College; Pro-fessor William A. Bowles, Professor J. P. Thomas and Professor E. D. Shimer of New York.

A Roy K He Seven Wo'res. A son of James Virter, this county, had a remarkable experience the other day with a large she wolf. The boy lives in Ontario Township, and is but fourteen years old. He left home on horseshed taking at the left home on

taking an axe and a dog

thinking that he might find a squirre or two in the timber. After he had gone some distance the dog charged toward a hollow log and began barking furiously, but did not dare enter. The boy, getting off his horse, kneeled and peered into the cavhorse, kneeled and peered into the cavity, and saw glaring out upon him the fierce eyes of a large wolf, around which were six pupples. She snapped her teeth victously. The boy, with rare couragfor one of his age, hastily sharpened some stakes with his axe and drove them over the entrance to the log, the dog meanwhie keeping the wolf inside. After having imprisoned the animal, the boy mounted his horse, rode duckly home, and returned with a small re-

home, and returned with a small re began firing into the log, and did not cease until he had killed the wolf, which cease until he had killed the work, which made desperate efforts to get out. The lad killed the pups with his axe, and then loaded his victims upon his horse. There was great surprise when he returned home with his quarry. This week he was paid a bounty in Galesburg on all seven Wolves.—New York World.

Ocear Wilde to be Released. LONDON, May 4.—Oscar Wilde is still in Reading prison, but he will be released on the 18th or 19th of this month.

"Mary had a dreadful experience on her trip to Painesville."
"How was that?"
"Why, she got something in her eye and it hurr so had that she asked a nice

ont, George L. Christian, and J. R. V.

Naniel of the president of the League
x-officio and of business men to be apointed by him. In due course of time
the additional members were named
onsisting of Messrs. John B. Minor, Vir
inus Newton, Rosewell Page, A. S
Buford, James N. Boyd, D. O. Davis, R.
W. Powers, and John B. Purcell.
The special committee, so appointed
have held three sessions at which the
subject of your resolution has been dissubject of your resolution has been dis-

ingly so report.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT LEAGUE'S AIM Mr. Jefferson and Bimetalism

At last the League has showed its spurs and from now on their battle cry wil At the meeting of the League held in Laube's Hall last evening a resolution was brought before the body, which ad-

vocated the new move, and which clearly defined it as the one vital issue before the League, the accomplishment of which means a better, healthier, and more economical city government. Along this line, the League was most ably addressed by Mr. John B. Minor, conclusively demonstrated a fact in which his judgment was tacked up by Colonel John 6. Purcell-that the ity should have a new charter, and one in which the legistrate and exe

government shall be divorced and inde-pendent in their actions, will the League lead its power and influence. MEETING CALLED TO ORDER. Owing to the absence of President E. A. Catlin, Colonel John B. Purcell called the meeting to order shortly before 9 o'clock. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, a report from the Membership committee was made by Mr. L. H. Jenkins, chairman of the committee, in which he stated that the committee had passed favorably upon twenty names of gentlemen who desired to become members of the League. They were elected by a unanimous vote

sented to the Open Meeting Last

Night-Interesting Address by

Mr. John B. Minor.

members of the League.

Mr. Jerkins also read a report, in which
he suggested that in order to increase
the membership of the League, it would
do well to change Article II. of the ByLaws, which imposes upon each applicant the obligation to vote for all of the nominees of the League. The commit-tee suggested the elimination of such

MR. MINOR'S ADDRESS. Under the report of the Committee on Municipal Government, Mr. John B. M. Lor souressed the League upon the subject of an ideal city charter. He said:
"I want to call your attention to the fact that in considering a charter govof a charter system of govern

"In the first place, the greatest free

dom should be left to each municipality to manage its own affairs," said Mr. Minor. In this respect, Richmond has been particularly happy.

In granting franchises and contracting

nts, which has always proven a Mr. Minor thought the executive officers

Mr. Minor gave a detailed description of the proper working of the machinery of a healthy city government. His remarks were strong, logical, and

ull of common sense. In regard to the legislative department Mr. Minor said it was necessary to have two branches, so as to provide for twe different systems of representation. Mr. Minor favored the enforcement of

Following Mr. Minor's address, the fol-lowing report of the "Special Committee," bearing upon the same, was read; Aichmono, va., April 24, 1897. Mr. E. A. Catlin, President of the League

for Good Government: Sir,-At the April meeting of the League resolution was adopted requesting a pecial committee, to be constituted as special committee, to be constituted as stated below, to report to the next regu-lar meeting of the League, what if any changes in the charter of the city of Richmond, the League proposed to rec-immend for passage by the next Stat-Legislature, to meet here in December

was referred was to consist of the mem-sers of the Judiciary Committee, namely fackson Guy, John A. Coke, Julian Bry ant, George L. Christian, and J. R. V

ingly so report.

The main reasons for this recommenda-tion are the consideration that a separa-tion of the administrative from the legis tion of the administrative from the legislative departments will discourage extravagance in the disbursement of the
city's income, and will relieve the Council
as a purely legislative body, from the
burdens imposed upon them by committee work, where so much time is taken in
the superintendence of the departments.
The good to come especially from the last
consideration is that it will not make
service in the Council so onerous as to
discourage our most competent citizens
from service in the City Council.
Your committee recommend that the
work of preparing amendments to the
charter in conformity with the above resolution be continued by the League un-

Upon the advisability of eliminating discussion, and it was finally referred, upon a motion of Mr. Bryant, to the Board of the League for action. In February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson wrote to

ment for a municipality, we must take into consideration that we have with us the right of suffrage."

Here Mr. Minor showed that the municipal government of a small town and a city could not be run on the same

In granting franchises and contracting a municipal debt, a city's government should have limited power.

A city has no right to give away franchises that may result detrimentally to future generations. For this reason the city government would not have the power to give unlimited franchises and privileges to be enjoyed under them. As for a municipal debt, the city government should not have the power to contract should not have the power to contract one for an unlimited time or beyond the one for an unimited time or beyond the value of the taxalle property of the city." Here Mr. Minor showed that in at-tempting to run the local government by committees, there was a tendency to con-found the executive and legislative de

of a city should be elected by a popular vote, and for a term of not less than four years, and that they should be given

a strict and proper civil service law in the administration of the city govern-ment, and he was of the opinion that

would result in the greatest enefit to the city... THE RESOLUTION.

They have adopted unan'mcusly, a resolution that the League asks the Legis-ature to so amend the city's charter that the administrative and legislative functions of our municipal government shall be kent separate and they accord-

der the auspices of a special committee of five, to be appointed for the purpose. Respectfuly submitted, SEPARATE AND D.STINCT. JACKSON GUY, Chairman. IACKSON GUY, Chairman.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

It seemed to be the general opinion of the league that the report should be adopted as a whole, but, upon a motion of Colonel Purceil, it was laid upon the table, to be considered at a special meeting to be called not later than the first Tuesday in June. This was done in order that the question might be thoroughly discussed and acted prudently upon by the members of the league.

The meeting then adjourned. The Administrative and Legislative Branches of the City Goverment,

We have heretofore remarked upon the extraordinary efforts made by the advocates of the Neo-Democracy, according to the "Bryan disps wation" and the revelations of the Chicago platform of 1896, to make it appear that their financial heresies have the sanction of the great name and authority of Thomas Jefferson—the father of true American Democracy. On the day before Mr. Jefferson's birthday, which was ostentatiously celebrated by the Bryar Democrats as a sort of fete day of their party we ventured to emphasize by a few quotations from Mr. Jefferson's own writings the wide antagonism between his views and the modern doctrine of "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 18 to 1," without waiting for the concurrence of any There is going to be a warm fight in and judging from present indications, the Democratic League for Good Gov ernment expects to be in the ring and

ble standard, "I concur with you that the unit must stand on both metals."

Our correspondent utterly ignores, however, not only the facts and conditions of the time, but Mr. Jefferson's equally explicit declarations as to how the ratio of value between the two metals ought to be ascertained. Not only had he said that "the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altorether." but in his "Notes on the Establishment of a Money Unit and of a Coinage for the United States" he wrote: "Just principles will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall principally be connected in commerce and to take an average from them." This was in 1733 or 17M. In some supplemental notes, printed in the complete edition of his works, Tedition of 183, vol. 1, page 17D, he further wrote: "I observed in the preceding notes that the true proportion of value between gold and silver was a mercantile problem altogether and that perhaps 15 to I might be an eligible proportion. The Financier (Mr. Robert Morris) is so good as to inform me that this would be higher than the market would justify. Confident of his better information on this subject, I recede from that idea."

In February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson wrote to

In February, 1792, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Mr. Hamilton in regard to regulating the value of the dollar: "I very much doubt a right now to change the value and especially to lessen it. It would lead to so easy a mode of paying off their debts. Should it be thought, however, that Congress may reduce the value of the dollar. I should be for adopting for our unit, instead of the dollar, one ounce of oure silver or one ounce of standard silver, so as to keep the unit of money a part of the system of measures, weights and coms."

In point of fact, the act of 1732 adopted

within the United States shall be as fit teen to one, according to quantity it weight of pure sold or pure silver; that it o say, every fifteen pounds' weight of pure silver shall be of equal value in all payments with one pound weight of pur sold." At that time, and for a hundre years before, there had been no ver great fluctuation in the relative value of the two restals. In 1887, the ratio was 14.94, in 1690 it was 15.02, and in 1696 it was 15, just what it was in 1793, In 178 as Mr. Jefferson was correctly informe by Mr. Myris, the ratio of 15 to 1 slightly overvalued gold, the actual commerciaratio in that year being 14.48. Mr. Jefferson, however, as his writings abund antly show, was in favor of "giving mor than the market price for gold, because of its superior convenience in transporta-

silver began to be exported. Mr. Jefferson, who was then president, issued the order to the director of the mint, suspending the further coinage of silver dollars, and from 1896 until 1896 not a silver dollar was coined at the mints, although many millions continued to be coined in balf dollars, quarters and dimes. Our Virginia correspondent refers triumphantly to this continuance and increase in silver subsidiary coinage during the subsequent years of Mr. Jefferson's administration and later as conclusive proof that his order of May I. 1896, did "not demonstize silver," and was not intended to do so. Of course not. Silver never has been demonstized in this country. The act of 1873, the "crime" of that year, as the Branites describe it, which again suspended the coinage of silver dollars until 1878, had no effect upon the crimage of subsidiary silver unless, possibly, to stimulate it, the amount of such coinage in 1878 being 18731,19759, or more than double that of any preceding year since the establishment of the mint. The statistics only make stronger and clearer the truth of our assertion that if the suspension of the coinage of silver dollars by act of Congress in 1873 was "demonetization of silver" and "a crime." then a precedent for such crime is to be found in the action of President Jefferson in 1895 who did the same thing precisely by a Treasury order, and without waiting for an act of Congress, which was not passed until nearly seventy years afterward.

It is in vain to invoke the authority of intil nearly seventy years afterward. It is in vain to invoke the authority of

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